ertain hopeful views. "There is a good deal in the way people feel," said one bank president, as affecting the business situation and prospect, and there is a very satisfactory state of mind here just now among business men over both their present and future. The heliday trade has been a very satisfactory one generally in this city. In some lines it has been unprecedentedly large, and taking it all round it has not only encouraged dealers, but demonstrated to some extent that the people of this community are running comfortably in their money affairs. For ourselves, we have nothing to complain of. Our business has grown to the extent that we are obliged to increase our room and facilities for transacting it and we look for a still more satisfactory business during the coming twelve months." Similar views were expressed by other managers of banking institutions. "We are having an easy money market," said one. "The pork packing season affects it somewhat, but the magnificent corn crovs of this year will overcome any falling off in our wheat yield and make things easy for the farmers for some time to come. The corn crop failure of last year was largely responsible for any falling off there may have been then in the business of the State. This year it is an unqualified success, both as to acreage, yield and quality. The political campaign was something of an interruption to business during the past season, but may have been no detriment. As to our city prospects we have every reason to feel encouraged. We have put a good deal of money in natural-gas plants, which, of course, removes it from circulation for the time being, but it will come back to us rapidly hereafter. Business in all lines is likely to be good for the next year, and Indianapolis was never upon a better basis than at present. Our people have been conservative. There has been little or no speculation, and yet there has been no lack of legitimate enterprise. Our manufacturers are all doing well and many of them are reaching out to an extent which makes nearly every section of the world pay some tribute to us." In many of the views expressed the advantages to this section to be derived from the excellent corn crop of this year were dwelt upon emphatically. "With hogs selling at from \$5.15 to \$5.25," said one bank president, who has had considerable experience as a stock man. "there ought to be no trouble about a farmor getting 50 cents a bushel for his core this year. I know from actual trial that ten pounds can be added to a hog's weight for each bushel of corn, and with hogs selling at \$5.25 a hundred, the corn ought to be worth 521 cents to a farmer, no matter what he is offered to ship it "Whatever tightness there may be in the

money market at this time," said another banker, "is to be attributed to causes which will ultimately inure to our benefit. Take the money invested in our gas plants for instance, which may approximately be placed at a million and a half of dollars. It is a good deal of money to be taken out of circulation, even temporarily, and the most of it came direct from the pockets of our own people. On the other hand, the various companies are probably supplying 10,000 consumers with gas for fuel purposes, saving nothing about the manufactories that are run by it. Estimating the number of people to each consumer at five, this means that 50,000 persons, or nearly half our present population, are using it. The former coal bills of an average family would certainly amount to \$50 per annum, and a half million of dollars was formerly taken out of this community for fuel, less the profits and commissions of coal-dealers here. Now, certainly, half this amount will remain with us bereafter, in addition to the dividends that stockholders here in our gas plants will receive. The building associations, which fasten up large amounts temporarily, may deerease the circulating medium to that extent, but this likewise comes back to us promptly. We have everything to hope for and but little to complain of."

Among dealers in city and county bonds, as well as in other stocks and securities, the business, as reported for the current year, is hardly up to that of 1887. "We are not doing as much as heretofore in them," said a prominent dealer "for the reason that there are not as many city and county bonds offered as formerly. There have been a few issues of city bonds by several of the municipalities in this State, but the counties generally are getting into such shape that they have no occasion to borrow. The business of loaning money for Eastern capitalists is also largely falling off here, for the reason that the people of the State are getting into such shape that they can loan money to their neighbors when it is needed. All this speaks well for the commonwealth, but it is hard on loan agents.'

What Wholesale Men Say.

As must always be the case, two seasons have really been severe sufferers in commerce from the failure of the corn crop in 1887. In no State was the influence of this failure more keeply felt than in Indiana, and wholesale merchants report that this loss has been oftener urged than almost any other in excuse for the short collections which they had during a part of this year. Had it not been for the distracting influences of the national election, trade would probably have been very marked in its increase the last four months of the season.

The wholesale grocers say they have experienced a particularly difficult year, both as to collections and general trade. "We have just been through the hardest year we have ever experienced, without an exception," said a representative of one of the leading houses. "There have been some peculiar elements present which have greatly benefited the retailers at the expense of the wholesalers, and we could not help fore, presented what might seem to be the anomaly of a very fairly-profitable business, at the very time when the wholesalers This is acknowlamong the trade, ourselves, though we are aware it is seldom given to the public, and you will probably not find another house who will make a true confession of the state of business this season. This probably arises from a false idea that it will damage trade, and so business men are not willing to tell it when the consumption of goods has been only meager. But, with regard to the present, a great change has taken place the past month, with the incoming of the largest corn crop we have ever had, and trade has immediately in-

than the prospects of trade for 1889." "We have suffered from poor collections a great deal this year," said Schnull & Krag, but they are beginning to roll in more smothly. While there has not been, by any means, a large trade this year, it has been, considering the elements to be opposed, fully as good as we had expected, and we regard the prospects for the year 1839 to be excellent." The wholesale confectioners report similar conditions to the grocers, and say that trade has been only far, except at the last of the year, when it has been very brisk. The dry goods men say that collections have become quite free during the sast month or forty-five days. "The only thing we have really suffered shortage of trade on his been wool," said D. P. Erwin & Co., "and that will begin to move with the cold weather which is doubtless approaching. Other goods have moved very briskly since the election, from which time on we have nothing to

creased in volume and our collections become

easier. Nothing could be brighter, we think,

Recently there has been a brisk trade on all articles of staple consumption. Thirty days ago the corn money began to come in. This money has not yet fully assumed its proper volume, on account of the small amount of frost not having hardened the grain sufficient for market, but it

is increasing daily. "Trade has been satisfactory, everything considered," said Murphy, Hibben & Co. Our general line has been in good demand in everything up to the present time, with the exception of woolens. We have not yet had enough cold weather to make them a necessity. Our trade depends very directly on the agricultural people, and, considering the partial failure of this year's wheat crop, it has been excellent. We are now beginning to fairly feel the corn crop, and it is doing us good. People here have been very con-servative, and trade is in a thoroughly healthy condition, with the prospects of an excellent opening up the coming season.

The wholesale druggists have had an excellent year's business, with steadily increasing demand from first to last. Said A. Kiefer & Co.: "With us we can certainly say trade has been excellent all through the year, in fact, an unusually good business, and we regard the prospects for 1889 as being very hopeful." Daniel Stewart said: "The volume of business we have done is the biggest of all the big years we ever had. Collections, however, have only been moderate. with a considerable percentage of loss, so that our profits will not be as great as would be indicated by so great an amount of trade. On the whole, it has been with us a decidedly satisfactory and prosperous year, and we look for some of the best trade we have ever had in the business during the coming year, if present condi-

tions are worth anything in indication." "We find our customers in queensware," said hollwag & Reese, "possess more money than they did a short time ago, and are paying more promptly. We think it is very fortunate that we have had a big corn instead of a big wheat erop. The former means a long, the latter inevitably a short trade. With wheat money the people pay up old debte, and have to stop. With corn money they do this and more, they buy new goods, and that's what we all want." Griffith Bros., millinery, said: "This year, being a campaign year. has not been quite as

eatisfactory as some, yet, under such circum-

ances, in our trade we have nothing to com-

plain of, and we see the very best evidence of a good demand the coming season. Hendrickson, Lefler & Co., wholesale hatters, said: "While, in amount of business done,

and demand for goods, it been a good year with us the most part, our collections have only been fair, yet, now that the farmer's money is getting out into the community, they will probably come up well. So far as we observe the corn crop has not been squarely felt yet, and is moving conservatively, but we consider the indications to be execlient for a big trade next

Layman, Carey & Co., hardware, said: "Trade this year has been fair, and would have been very good, probably, had not the election come along just when the corn was begetting confidence. But since the election trade as well as collections, with us, has improved decidedly, and, for all we can see, the outlook for the future is quite promising.'

Contrary to what the public suppose, and would be led to believe from campaign talk, an election year is a poor one for liquors, as a rule. "This has not been as good a year for our busi-ness as usual," said Mullaney & Mayes, "which we at tribute somewhat to the election distracting men's minds from their business so that they bave nothing to spend outside of necessities." "Then you do not derive much benefit, I sup-

pose, from the custom of 'treating.'" "No. From the fact that no such custom exists, in a political sense, to the extent and in the manner people have actually been led to think it does, by campaign schemers. There never was a greater fallacy.

"Our trade," said Jacob Metzger & Co., bottlers of beer, "has been medium fair, and collections are fair. What we cannot collect is simply lost. The corn crop, we do not find to be around quite yet. The prospects for the future are decidedly good.'

This has likewise been a medium year in tobacco, the prices of many grades of that article being depressed. Said Fred Rieble: "There has been a pretty good trade, at times, during the year, but last month fell the flatest of any I ever saw, and was really the poorest I have ever known the business to have."

Manufacturers Not Grumbling. Among the manufacturers was found a good

feeling, as they had a considerable demand for their products. E. C. Atkins & Co., said: "Within these last few weeks of the year trade has been better than usual, and during some days past it has risen materially. We cannot quite account for these rapid changes at the end of the year, except that political influences entered seriously into consideration during the summer. The mere threat of the free importaof high-class steel caused an apprecition dimininution, in our orders uncertainty of markets, from which we did not really recover until after the political issue was settled. If we thought there was the slightest danger of Congress, at the coming discussion, adopting free-trade measures on these goods, we would be greatly alarmed, but we don't think it possible. The indications for '89 are that there will be a big business."

Dean Brothers said: "There has been an increase of 25 per cent on our total amount of business done this year, which we regard as one of the very best reasons for expecting a permanent increase in the demand for our goods. Collections, while reported at the dullest with most lines, were excellent with us. Upon the whole, we feel especially encouraged."

The Atlas works represent that business has perhaps been a little better than in the previous year, but collections were only fair. However, there is every indication at the present time of plenty of money and a large demand for goods. This was the spirit found in all the branches of industry-one of confidence in the present and hopefulness for the future.

Business of the Railroads. The business during the past year of the rail-

reads centering here presents some rather singular phases. So far as the volume of traffic is concerned the exhibit is a favorable one, notwithstanding the light crops of 1887, which told so seriously in the decreased tonnage of grain and live stock, out other classes of freight, in their increase, nearly offset the deficiency in the classes named. Several of the roads, the Vandaina, the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg. and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, and the Bee-line as well, carried a beavier tonnage than in 1887, but eight months of the year it was carried at such low rates that the roads have not much more than earned operating expenses and fixed charges, as is shown in the fact that the Terre Haute & Indianapolis and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago are the only roads which have paid dividends. The Bee-line proper and the Lake Erie & Western both earned enough to pay a dividend had there been no call for money in other directions -- with the Bee-line to make up the deficiency of the Indianapolis & St. Louis division, and with the Lake Erie & Western to build the Peoria extension, and improve the road and its equipments generally. Local freight traffic felt the reduction in coal seriously through the introduction of natural gas. In November, 1887, the Vandalia brought into Indianapolis 1,660 carloads of block coal, while in the same month of 1888 it brought but 310 car-loads. The Indianapolis & Vincennes was not so much affected in its coal business, as from the mines on that road several Indianapolis roads are furnished with fuel for their locomotives. Live stock shows a sharp falling off, it being fully 30 per cent. lighter than in 1887. This was due to the failure of the crops last year, which forced the stock-raisers who ship to this market to sell without fattening for the Eastern markets. The outlook for 1889, however, stock men say, is manufactories, local business has been excellent. The car-works, the stave manufactories, the machine shops and the furniture factories have been busy through the year, and it is stated by those who are well informed regarding the matter that there is no manufacturing point in the Union where the shipments have been so large and regular when compared with those Morevious years as at Indianapolis. In regard to passenger business, 1888 has been the banner year with Indianapolis lines. In April business began in the way of excursions and picnics. In June the national conventions came in, and following them were the hundred thousand or more people who came here to visit General Harrison. Then there was the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, O., and the State fair, all combining to make passenger business heavy beyond parallel. There is not a road centering here which does not show largely increased passenger earnings over any former year, and the same remark will apply to every road in the State, as all were more or less benefited through the conditions

One of the best improvements of the year was the completion of the Union Station, which is unquestionably the finest building of this character in the country, costing, as it now stands, \$1,193,000. There is still more to be done before the improvement is completed, according to the original plan, which includes the extension of the sheds one span further east and the construction of the viaduct.

The improvements made by the companies separately have been most noticeable, those by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago requiring the most money. The most important works it had were the freight station at Cincinnati, the construction of the North Bend cut-off, at a cost of \$200,000, the lengthening of side-tracks and building and repairing of stations. The Lake Erie & Western made extensive improvements, one being the building of an extension of forty-three miles, letting the road into Peoria, and practically rebuilding the main line so far as bridges and main track are concerned. A good deal was also done in the way of replacing light with heavier steel rail. The Bee-line has not done so much to its road-bed as in 1887, but in the way of equipments has expended a large sum of money, purchasing six new engines, eighteen new passenger coaches and 400 freight cars. The Ohic, Indiana & Western laid a good deal of new steel rail, and all its track within the States of Indiana and Ohio is now of that material. It also built a freight depot here costing several thousand dollars, and shops in which 100 men are employed. The Indianapolis, Decatur & Western has completed the laying of its main line with steel rails and kept its shops busy in doing the regular work for the Woodruff Sleeping-car Company. It has also done considerable work for the Indiana Midland road in rebuilding engines. On the Pennsylvania lines little has been done except to keep the road-beds up to their excellent standard. In the way of equipments additions have been made especially in heavy passenger and freight engines. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis did the best business in its history. On the Belt road the traffic was highly estisfactory, enabling the company to pay a 6 per cent. dividend for the year and have some-

thing of a surplus. The Vandalia has had an unusually prosperous year, the loss of its coal traffic having been more than offset by traffic relations made with the Southwestern lines, which threw a heavy cotton and grain business on to the road the last few weeks. It has been a good year with the express companies, the lower rates at which they are now carrying freights increasing the quantity that they carry. The heavy fruit crop all over the country proved a bonanza for them, and then the unreliability of the mails swelled their money business beyond all precedent. There are now six companies represented here, and twenty-six messengers come in and go out

daily. To carry on the business locally 130 men

are employed at the offices and the Union Station, and it requires four two-horse wagons and twenty-four single wagons to do the delivering, calling and depot work. The railroad shops located here and in which 1,000 men are employed have been run steadily through the year, and, with the exception of two months, full time and

REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS. Recovery from Depression and the Evidence

of Present and Future Progress.

Nothing illustrates the growth of Indianapolis

better than the heavy movement in real estate. Six years ago the market began to show signs of activity, and since that time the transactions of this character compare favorably with those of any other city of the 100,000 population class. Prior to 1882 there was a period of several years in which scarcely any city property changed hands, unless under the hammer of the sheriff. Those were the days following the great panic. Many men were forced to unload their real estate at a sacrifice in order to meet obligations, but those who could hold on did so believing that the effects of the wild speculation would pass away. Their judgment proved to be correct, and they are now able to dispose of their property at an advance over what it cost them during the period when prices ran high. It is now generally conceded that the results of the speculation of fifteen years ago are somewhat beneficial. "Nearly all new cities have to learn the lesson we have learned." said an old real estate agent yesterday. "We were taught the lesson thoroughly, and Indianapolis is now ready to go ahead on sound footing, so far as the real estate market is concerned. There will never be any more booming on a fictitious basis. Property will from this on be sold and bought for what it is worth, and not at false values." Moneyed men began to take courage slowly in

1881-82, but they soon found sufficient encouragement to warrant them in making large investments. The recovery from the panic came about so slowly and naturally that the market was healthy and flourishing before the change was hardly realized. About the time it was getting on a sound footing an impetus came in the discovery of natural gas. As soon as it was assured that Indianapolis was to have an abundant supply of the new fuct raluations began to increase, and investments became more numerous. For a time immediately following the discovery of gas there were indications of a flurry in the market, and a few men feared that values might go beyond their legitimate limit. An illegitimate boom, however, was prevented, and the transactions were kept on a sound financial footing. But after all the volume of tusiness during the last year was considerably short of that of 1887: The falling off is attributed wholly to the influence of the national campaign. The first months of the year all showed an increase over the corresponding months of 1887, but when summer came on, and the men began to consider politics paramount to business, there was a gradual decrease in the number of transfers. This decrease continued up until after the election. The influence of the campaign was so great that during the months of September and October the volume of business was less than half what it was in those months of the preceding year. The following comparative table shows real estate business for the last two

	,1887.		1888.	
	Deeds.	Amounts.	Deeds.	Amounts.
January	341	\$501,037.27	416	\$803,379.54
February	342	506,289.09	566	614,506.12
March	491	692,234.41	579	884,282.39
April	583	1,055,148.14	511	731,980.91
May	855	1,689,935.74	539	767,717.27
June	382	584,204.52	425	587,683.47
July	391		371	484,620,90
August	407	383,613.25	360	472,403.04
September .	452	688, 216, 55		417,893.84
October	347	1,308,957.11	417	609,821.31
November	419	552,656.16	383	441,675.83
December	462	466,509.76		551,856.11
Totals	5,439	\$12,110,749.52	5,189	\$7,318,220.75

In 1886 the number of deeds recorded was 4.114, with a consideration of \$6,096,054. The consideration for 1885 was, \$6,095,756; 1884, \$6,-624,776; 1883, \$6,462,525; and in 1882, \$6,316,851. Since the election the market has been rapidly getting back where it was before the campaign began. The amount of business for December shows a handsome increase over the corresponding month last year. The greater part of the trade the year throughout has been in unimproved outlying property. Many capitalists have made heavy investments in this class of property, but the majority of the purchasers have been men of moderate means, who are looking to the securing of homes than to future trades. While this is true, the demand for improved property has been greater than during several previous years. A few years ago it was difficult to sell that kind of property at its real value, but now it can find a ready market. Real estate agents agree that more improved property might be sold if owners would show more of a disposition to let it go. The handsome increase in values since the discovery and introduction of natural gas has induced many people, who have property to sell, to hold it for a still greater advance. A good deal of the unimproved propsold during the year was property, and the many receivers have been able to dispose of nearly all the outlying tracts held by them. As a result of this the creditors of several banks, and some large

estates, have realized more than they at one time expected. During 1887 forty-one subdivisions, or additions to the city, containing 1,618 lots, were platted. During the last year sixty-six subdivisions, containing 2,546 lots, were made. These

new additions to the city are as follows:	ots
Horace R. Allen's subdivision	8
E. Dissett's subdivision of part of block 24, Holmes' West-end addition	- 4
Ostermeyer's subdivision of lot 8, Davidson's third addition.	1
Kisner's Brookside avenue subdivision	2
Virginia avenue subdivision	
ion	1

Crawford & Taylor's first subdivision Joseph F. Flack's first Haughville subdivision Emma A. Martin's subdivision Charles W. Bridges's subdivision Light's Broad Ripple subdivision Seidensticker's subdivision of Birkenmeyer's	
addition	
John A. Hosbrook's Prospect-street addition Wm. A. Rhodes's subdivision. E. C. Miller's subdivision.	

Ostermeyer's sudivision of Davidson's third addition.... Leathers's subdivision of A.E. Fletcher's second Alexander Hess's subdivision of Bryan's ad-P. H. Jameson's first Belmont addition to West Indianapolis.
Frederick Reisner's second West Indianapolis

addition.

Forest Home addition by Scot Butler and James Hasson's subdivision..... Long & Harlan's Pleasant-avenue addition..... A. M. Kuhn's subdivision of B. F. Morris's ad-Theodore Meyers's addition..... 116

dianapolis..... Peirce & Ogle's east addition of block No. 1 Picken & Loftin's East Washington-street addi-Comfort S. Gienn's subdivision of Brook's addi-

Rech's South Meridian-street subdivision Kuhn & Johnson's first West Indianapolis addi-M. Carty's tenth West side-addition to West Aaron Clem's subdivision.
R. Essigke's sub of Frank's South Meridianstreet addition....

Clark and Osgood's first addition, to West Herman H. Unverzagt's subdivision..... G. S. Bradley's Prospect-street subdivision.....
Annie Nichol's subdivision......

Willard's Place. Commissioner's subdivision of Willard's estate... Clarissa M. Watters's addition to the town of West Indianapolis.

Martha Johnson's addition to the town of West Indianapolis.... Yohn & Porter's subdivision, A. E. Fletcher's third addition... Roas & Merz's subdivision of the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Company's addition

Over two-thirds of these lots have already been sold, and many real estate owners are pre-

paring to lay out more new additions after the first of the year. West Indianapolis and Haughville have profited more than any of the other suburbs in the sale of unimproved lots, but all the others have made a marked growth during the year. The outlook for the coming year, the agents think, is remarkably encouraging. Some of them are ready to predict that the volume of real estate business will double that of any There are already indications that a great deal of capital will find investment here during 1889. "Many capitalists outside the city have been closely watching Indianapolis for several years," said one agent yesterday; "and I know many of them have concluded that no city offers better inducements. If we do not get several million dollars in outside money the coming year I will be disappointed."

The Building Record. The amount of building done was greatly in excess of that of former years. At the close of 1887 contractors predicted that they would have an enormous amount of work this year, but what came to them greatly exceeded their expectations. All of them have been crowded with work from early spring until the present time. The favorable fall gave them an opportunity to complete many contracts that would otherwise have been delayed until the coming spring. The record of building permits in the city clerk's office shows that 1,202 had been issued during 1888 up to yesterday noon. They call for an expenditure of \$1,379,260. This is a pretty fair index of the amount of and cost of building done, but it is not entirely reliable from the fact that many people erect residences without taking out a permit, as the ordinance requires. It is probable that not less than \$1,500,000 has been put into new structures in the city during the last year. This estimate does not include the suburban places, like Haughville, West and North Indianapolis, Woodruff Place and other villages which are not within the city. In 1887, 1,154 permits were issued, representing an expenditure of \$1,252,576. In 1886, but \$989,240 was expended in new buildings, and in 1885, \$935,100, and in 1884, \$967,835. Of the 1,202 structures for which permits were taken out forty were business blocks. About two-thirds of the remainder were for cottage residences costing from \$600 to \$1,000. The suburbs exceeded the city in this branch of improvement. In West Indianapolis alone 219 new residences have been erected during the year. Almost as many have gone up in Haughville and vicinity, while Brightwood, Woodruff Place, North Indinapolis, and other localities have made a wonderful growth.

Builders say they have more contracts on hand now than for many years previous at this season. They believe that 1889 will show as much of an increase over 1888 as this year did over 1887 and previous years. "We usually do not begin making contracts for a summer's work until March or April," said a contractor, yesterday, "but many men have much work already engaged. The indications were certainly never better for a wonderfully brisk year in our line."

New Building and Loan Associations. During the year the following new building, saving and loan associations filed articles of association with the county recorder. During the same length of time about the same number of associations disbanded, and disbursed a large sum of money among shareholders, on released mortgages, on homes that had been purchased through the associations:

The Northeast Saving and Loan Association, incorporated March 1, 1888, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Directors: C. G. Weis, E. B. Elliott, Newton Todd, Charles Thompson, P. B. Coffin, James T. Eaglesfield, Wm. H. Hamilton, John N. Roberts and Arthur A. Anderson.

Marion Saving and Loan Association, incorporated March 14, 1888, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Directors: John R. Fesler, James W. Hudson, Isaac L. Hempleman, John A. Lang, Simeon C. Bowman, John A. Sourbeer, Frank C. Rogers, Mahlon P. Moody, and James L. Topping. The Crown Savings and Loan Association, incorporated March 28, 1888, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Directors. Samuel Moore, Wm. T Rubush, Ashley Johnson, A. C. Rice, Alvan G Beard, Harry Norton, H. Charles Castor, Charles J. Ferrel and Horace M. Hadley. The Marion Trust and Loan Association, incorporated

March 27, 1888, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Directors: John R. Fesler, James W. Hudson, Isaac L. Hempleman, John A. Lang, Simeon C. Bowman, John R. Sourbeer, Frank C. Rogers, Mahlon P. Moody and James L. Topping. The Double Saving and Loan Association, incorporated April 2, 1888, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Directors: Charles E. Coffin, president; Daniel A. Chenoweth, first vice-president; Joseph T. Elliott, second vice-president; David C. Bryan, secretary; Charles E. Holloway, treasurer; William B. Burford, John Wocher. Charles M. Raschig and John F. Carson. Equitable Saving and Loan Association, incorporated April 7, 1888, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

Directors: R. Vernon Hunter, president; Michael C. Staley, vice-president; Leonidas G. Dynes, secretary; James D. Rook, treasurers; Joseph Hamilton, William W. Hicks, George W. Taylor, David J. Smock and C. W. Lee. Fireside Saving and Loan Association, incorporated Oct. 16, 1888, with a capital stock of \$200,000. Directors: C. W. Eichrodt, Issac S. Cox, James L. Barnitt, Wm. Macnamar, Theodore F. Smither, Wm.

H. Hubbard, Louis C. O'Brien, Charles Ferger and Arthur W. Dawson. The Advance Saving and Loan Association, incorpor-ated April 16, 1888, with a capital stock of \$1,000, 000. Directors: Henry Pfaillin, Gustav Simonsen, John Bernhardt, Baldwin F. Schirmer, Harry Um-stead, Adolph Schmidt, Louis Kuechler, Henry

Simon and Wm. H. Sink. The New Year Saving and Loan Association, incorporated April 30, 1888, with a capital stock of \$1,-000,000. Directors: C. W. Oakes, J. H. Smith, H. Wilson, Judson D. Holmes, O. S. Hadley, Isaac Springer, H. B. Jamison, D. C. Cravens and George

The Triple Savings and Loan Association, incorpor ated May 23, 1888, with a capital stock of \$1,-000,000. Directors: Nicholas R. Ruckle, James R. Ross, Aquilla Jones, sr., John A. Reaume, Steven W. Morgan, David C. Bryan, Charles Latham and Chas. M. Raschig. The Madison-avenue Saving and Loan Association No. 3, incorporated June 27, 1888, with a capita

stock of \$100,000. Directors: Joseph Fuerst

Charles Deewes, Joseph Ernst, Casper Hess, Joseph Hochstetter, Jacob Krieg, John A. Steinmetz, Rob't Bender and Thos. Vanstan. The Diamond Saving and Loan Association, incorporated June 6, 1888, with a capital stock of \$125,-000. Directors: Jos. W. Buchanan, Wm. C. Spiegel Henry E. Thoms, Phil Dickman, J. Geo. Mueller

Norbert A. Dickert, Peter Bany, Henry L. Spiegel and James H. Hedges. The Union Saving and Loan Association, No. 2, incorporated July 5, 1888, with a capital stock of \$100,-000. Directors: M. Hoffmann, H. W. Hartmann, Robt. Kempf, Erust Everding, John Fox, Henry Spielhof, Albert T. Kopf, Wm. Folkening, David

The Concordia, No. 4, Saving and Loan Association, incorporated July 28, 1888, with a capital stock of \$150,000. Directors: John Meyer, Chas. P. Froschauer, August C. Smith, Gustav Rosberg, Fred A. Lorenz, Thomas E. Francis, J. Herman Kirkhoff, Geo. F. Lutz. Charles E Andrews. The Quadruple Savings and Loan Association, incor-

porated Aug. 15, 1888, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Directors: Francis M. Churchman, Mason J. Osgood, Wm. B. Burford, Chas. H. Raschig. David C. Bryan, John S. Spann, Louis Siers-dorfer and Ovid D. Butler. The Eureka Savings and Loan Association, incorporated Aug. 27, 1888, with a capital stock of \$1,-000,000, Directors: A. R. Baker, Hamilton Bai-

lie, F. L. Weisenhimer, T. C. Whitcomb, Jas. Colderhead, L. Schwenk, Chas. Lambert, L. Helmann and Jas. Fitznatrick. The Dania Building and Loan Association, incorpo rated Oct. 4, 1888, with a capital stock of \$300, 000. Directors: Chas. E. Reynolds, president; Wm. Bosson, treasurer; Andres Larsen, secretary; Wm. H. Dve and E. H. Eldridge, vice-presidents, North New Jersey-street Saving and Loan Association, incorporated Dec. 8, 1888, with a capital stock of \$70,000. Directors: Adolph Siedensticker, August Stein, Chas. J. Wocher, John J. Appel, Chauncey R. Watson, Merritt A. Potter, Otto Stechan, Jas. J. Brown and R. Wm. Lowry.

Total number incorporated, eighteen.

Improved Manufacturing Plants. One of the best evidences of the prosperity of the manufacturers is in the extensive improvements which they have made to their plants. The Sanders Organ Company has in the past year erected a stubstantial frame building, three stories high, eighty-five feet long by fifty wide. The Atlas Engine Company added to its works a foundry building 100 feet long by sixty wide, with stone foundation, brick walls and slate roof. The Indianapolis Cabinet Company put up two large buildings, one for the varnishing department and the other for drying lumber. This enables it to place additional machinery in the main buildings and increase its productive capacity 33 per cent. Osgood & Co built a two-story building on Christian avenue near the L. E. & W. tracks, eighty feet long by forty wide, and are turning out a third more dimension lumber than they did in their old building. The Indianapolis Veneering Company 43 | erected a fine brick house 100 feet long by fifty wide, a portion of the building being three stories high. It now has one of the most complete establishments of this kind in the country. Tucker & Dorsey have a new structure eighty feet long by fifty wide. Armstrong & Co., boiler manufacturers, erected a frame building, 125 feet long by seventy-five feet wide, which, in addition to their old buildings, makes it one of the largest establishments of its

its plant fifty feet long by forty feet wide, and has done a third more business since the improvement was made. W. H. Coleman has made en addition to his stave-works, which enabled him to increase his business 33 per cent, the last few months. The Indianapolis Frog and Supply Company purchased the old Emery foundry, remodeled the building and put in new machinery at an expense of several thousand dollars. The Woodburn-Sarven Wheel Company has six of its new buildings on the West Side and an immense dry-house completed. Part of its works have been moved over there, and the buildings on South Illinois street, vacated by the wheel company, the Parry Cart Company is occupying as fast as they are vacated. The company expects to take the whole building and give employment to several hundred men.

Atkins & Co. invested several thousand dollars additional in placing new machinery in their buildings and increasing their productive capacity. Hetherington & Berner erected a new foundry building, and have made several other less important improvements. The Van Camp Canning Company, which purchased the old packing-house on Kentucky avenue, remodeled the building, and put several thousand dollars worth of new machinery into it. The Indianapolis Car Company, during the year, enlarged its establishment in several ways. Its foundry is now capable of turning out 100 more wheels a day than last year. Both of the hominy-mills have made extensive improvements in the way of introducing new machinery. C. H. Gillette, manufacturer of bent-wood supplies, built a two-story building 100 feet long by eighty wide, and put up several other buildings of smaller

The Indianapolis Stove Company, which was burned out in the early spring, erected in the place of the burned buildings a foundry 140 feet long by 60 wide, and it is now said to be one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the State. The McCoy Manufacturing Company erected a very convenient and commodious building. Chandler & Taylor have leased the old market-house on West Washington street for a storage room and their old room for that purpose is now filled with new machinery, which enables them to largely increase their production. The Indiana warp-mills have been improved by the introduction of \$12,000 worth of new machinery. Kingan & Co. have made extensive improvements to the interior of their buildings. Coffin. Greenstreet & Fletcher bave enlarged their packing-house to such an extent that they can handle 33 cent. more hogs in their smoking-houses than before. Foster & Co. erected a large planing-mill, the main building being 175 feet long by ninety feet wide. It is supplied with the most modern and improved machinery and at a large cost. The Eagle Machine Company the last year completed extensive building. P. F. Bryce has spent several thousand dollars introducing new machinery. Parrott & Taggart put up a fine building, expending some \$40,-000. The Indianapolis Bolt and Machine Company has expended several thousand dollars in introducing new machinery and is in shape to turn out several million bolts per annum.

Local Manufactories Incorporated. The following manufacturing companies were incorporated during the year for the purpose of doing business in the city or county. The num-

ber is larger than that of any previous year: Indianapolis Bucket Company, incorporated Jan. 2, 1888, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Object: Manufacture and sale of one-stave wooden buckets and other articles of wood. Board of directors, Richard Boyle, Henry I. Barnes and Wm. K. Bellis. The P. Lieber Brewing Company, incorporated Jan. 12, 1888, with a capital stock of \$200,000. Object. ject: To carry on the business of brewing beer and the sale thereof. Incorporators. Peter Lieber, Wilhelm Schriever and Albert Lieber.

Indianapolis Brass-works, incorporated Jan. 30, 1888. Capital stock, \$25,000. Object: Manufact ure of all kinds of brass goods, etc. Incorporators, Julius A. Hanson, John H. Brinkmeyer and Walter The H. T. Conde Implement Company, incorporated Feb. 4, 1888, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Object: Manufacture and sale of agricultural and

horticultural implements, etc. Incorporators, Henry T. Conde, Frank A. Brown, Will Cumback, jr., Wm. A. Moore and John S. Morgan. Union Foundry Company, incorporated Feb. 9, 1888, with a capital stock of \$5.000. Object: The manufacture and sale of heavy and light gray iron castings, etc. Incorporators, Edward Pedlow, Martin E. Tierney and Emerson Davis.

The E. C. Andrews Company, incorporated Feb. 25, 1888, with a capital stock of \$20,000. Object: The manufacture of and dealing in laundry and toilet soaps, etc. Incorporators, Edgar C. Andrews, Chas. E. Andrews and Wm. Clarke. Turner Stave Company, incorporated March 7, 1888, with a capital stock of \$80,000. Object: To mine any and all minerals, coal and oil, and manufacture and trade in fuel, etc. Incorporators, Wm. H. Turner, Wm. H. Turner, jr., and J. La Roy

Francis. The Germaline Chemical Company, incorporated April 3, 1888, with a capital stock of \$5,000. Object: To manufacture and sell medicinal compounds, etc. Incorporators Adrian Bowens, Elias C. At-

kins and Wm. H. Perkins. Indiana Cyclorama Company, incorporated March 19, 1888, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Object: The manufacture, sale and exhibition of cycloramas. Board of directors, Wm. H. Calkins, Louis T. Michener, Arthur Jordan, Oran Perry, Wm. E. Kurtz, Isaac H. Wilson, Daniel M. Ransdell, Wm. Wehner and Alfred F. Potts.

The Sinker-Davis Company, incorporated April 7, 1888, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Object: To manufacture and sell steam engines, bollers, saw-mills, etc. Board of directors, James H. Hooker, Cantwell Johnson, Abner J. Malone, Law-son M. Harvey and Harry R. Bliss. Castle Engine-works, incorporated April 9, 1888, with a capital stock of \$30,000. Object: To manufacture steam engines and other machinery. Incor-

porators, Oliver H. Castle, John R. Allen and The Indianapolis Lumber Company, incorporated Feb. 8, 1888, by Joseph H. Clark, David A. Williamson, Alex. N. Clark, Chauncey H. Clark and John F. Yuncker, with a capital stock of \$6,000. Object: To manufacture and deal in lumber, and building materials and fuel.

Indianapolis Electrotype Foundry, incorporated April 20, 1888, by C. B. Wanamaker, A. W. Marshall and A. J. Marshall, with a capital stock of \$15,000. Object: To manufacture electrotypes, stereotypes, printers' supplies, etc.
Indianapolis Preserving Company, incorporated May
7, 1888, by Frank R. Jennings, E. F. Boyd
and G. L. White, with a capital stock of \$160,000.

Object: To manufacture and sell preserves, fruit, butters, jellies, mince-meat, etc.
Indianapolis Hardware Company, incorporated May
25, 1888, by Frederick Schmid, Henry Coburn, C. C. Foster, George D. Burgess, E. H. Eldridge, O. W. Gladden and Albert Dillingham, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Object: To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in sash, doors, blinds, hardware, build-

ing supplies and materials.

The Welsback Company, of Indianapolis, incorporated June 23,1888, by John W. Murphy, John P. Frenzel, Henry Jameson, Julius F. Pratt, John Caven, Harry J. Milligan, Joseph B. Mansur and James F. Failey.

Object: To manufacture and sell incandescent gasburners. Capital stock, \$400,000.

The D. E. Stone Cabinet Company, incorporated July 14, 1888, by Daniel E. Stone, George R. Ellis and Charles T. Stone, with a capital stock of \$15,000. Object: To manufacture and sell fancy

cabinet and other furniture. Indianspolis Paving Company, incorporated July 28, 1888, by John C. New, N. S. Byram, Harry S. New, Joseph A. Moore, Moses G. Mclain and L. H. Stevens, with a capital stock of \$40,000. Object: The laying of streets, sidewalks, etc. Van Camp Preserving Company, incorporated Aug. 4, 1888, by Frank Van Camp, George Van Camp and Gilbert C. Van Camp, with a capital stock of

\$121,000. Object: To manufacture preserves, jellies, fruit butters, mince-meats. Indiana Bieycle Manufacturing Company, incorpor-ated Aug. 11, 1888, by Charles F. Smith, W. T. Barnes and H. E. Weikert, with a capital stock of \$20,000. Object: To manufacture, repair, purchase and sell bicycles, tricycles, etc.

Indiana Feed Water Heater and Purifier Company,
incorporated Aug. 30, 1888, by W. M. Bleyer,
Wm. Hasselman, John T. Dyo, H. C. Newcomb, W.

E. Rockwood, Wm. Bosson and Elias C. Atkins, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Object: To manufacture, sell and use the device known as the "Smith Feed Water Heater and Purifier." Indianapolis Frog and Switch Company, incorporated Sept. 4, 1888, by E. C. Dawes, W. C. Cochran, John E. McGettigan, Lewis P. Horton and Frank S. Foster, with a capital stock of \$40,000. Object: To manufacture and sell railway frogs, crossings, switchess, timbers and other railway appliances.

The Japanese Furniture and Manufacturing Company, incorporated Oct. 8, 1888, by Samuel Rodebaugh, Henry Coburn and Wilbur B. Allen, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Object: To manufacture Japanese furniture, novelties and art decorations. ndiana Piping and Construction Company, incorporated Oct. 2, 1888, by Oliver C. Goldsmith, Benjamin F. Master and Simon P. Sheerin, with a capi tal stock of \$25,000. Object: To manufacture and purchase metallic pipes and other articles and materials for piping and conveying natural and artificial

Chandler & Taylor Company, incorporated Oct. 15, 1888, by Thos E. Chandler, Franklin Taylor, Geo. M. Chandler, Wm. M. Taylor and Henry G. Werbe, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Object: To manu-facture and sell engines, saw-mills, tile-mills, and other machinery. The Incandescent Light Company of Indianapolis, incorporated Oct. 20, 1888, by Henry Jameson, Thomas H. Spann and James B. Mansur, with a capital stock of \$400,000. Object: To buy, manufacture and sell incandescent and other gas-burn-

Packers' Supply Company, incorporated Nov. 8, 1888, by John C. Reed, J. C. Holmes and James L. Barnett, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Object: To manufacture packers' supplies, wooden-The Indianapolis Planing-mill Company, incorporated

Nov. 13, 1888, by Diedrich Mussmann, Wilhelm Kraas and Karl Haupt, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Object: To manufacture all manner of ings and fences. Thomas D. Scott & Co., incorporated, Nov. 23, 1888, by Margaret A. Scott, Thomas D. Scott, Perry Querns and Artemus R. Nickerson, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Object: To manufacture

lounges, chairs and other furniture, and selling the Lilly Varnish Company, incorporated Nov. 17, 1888, by Wm. Lilly, A. G. Burdett, John M. Lilly, Shelby Compton and Charles Lilly, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Object: To manufacture and sell varnish, japane, stains, and goods of a kindred character in the city. The Indianapolis Gray | character. Iron Foundry Company, put up an addition to The J. B. Allfree Company, incorporated Dec. 13,

1888, by Robt. Shriver, Harrison Swartzwelder and James B. Allfree, with a capital stock of \$50,-000. Object: To manufacture and sell milling and

other machinery.
The Schrock-McDonald Company, incorporated Dec.
17, 1888, with a capital stock of \$9,000, by Winfred B. Holton, W. E. Schrock and Joseph B. Mcdonald. all of Franklin county, Ohio. Object: To manufacture, buy and sell agricultural implements, farm machinery, tools, fixtures, wagons, buggies,

The Indianapolis Grain and Feed Company, incorpo rated Dec. 21, 1888, with a capital stock of \$20,-000, by Milton G. Woollen, Geo. W. Johnston and Horace E. Kinney. Object: To conduct a general grain, feed, flour and elevator business.

The total number incorporated is thirty-three.

Weddings for Holiday Week. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Harry D. Kersner and Edith M. Farmer, Charles C. Poff and Carrie King, John Barton and Mary Hicks, Theodore Griffy and Ida May Hopkins, David Leathers and Mary E. Pease, Frank A. Arnold and Jennie Goulding, Clark S. Ilsham and Margaret A. Campbell, John D. Knauss and Arna E. Scherer, Fletcher L. Beechum and Ella Hood, Edmund Seuel and Emma Ostermeyer, Benjamin R. Whitney, jr., and Lillie L. White, James H. Rhodes and Maria Rhodes, James F. Davis and Mary Herrman.

Natural Gas Explosion. There was an explosion of natural gas in Foster's Cyclorama restaurant yesterday morning. The cook, a Frenchman, was considerably bruised about the head and face. The second explosion, which would have resulted from the escaping gas coming into contact with the burning illuminating gas, was prevented by patrolman Weirick, who, at some risk to his life, entered the room and turned off the gas. The accident was caused by the cook turning in the

gas before he applied the fire. Death from the Effects of a Dream. James Collins, who fell from a window of the Shelby House, Monday night, died at the City Hospital yesterday morning. His home was at Richmond, but he had been staying at Veedersburg for some time. The manner of the accident is peculiar. Before his death Collins regained consciousness enough to say that he was dreaming, Monday night, and while thinking be was in a fight, arose, went to the window, and fell out. He managed to get back up to his

Claims to Be Innocent.

room without assistance.

Harry Burking was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with criminally assaulting Mary Johnson, who lives in the rear of No. 10 East Michigan street. Both are colored people. Burking claims that he is innocent, and that the warrant was sworn out for the purpose of injuring his character. The arrest was made by patrolmen Long and Richards.

A Dangerous Lunatic.

Charles Fleitz, who lives at 507 South Meridian street, has become insane, and had to be confined in the station house last night in order to keep him from doing violence to his family. He has been treated in the Insane Hospital twice.

James Ferriter Guilty. James Ferriter, who assaulted Will David on the night of election, pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court yesterday. Judge Irvin took his punishment under advisement.

EVERY boy and girl should visit the Battle of Atlanta this week. Admission for children, 15

PEARS' Soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct. False Pretenses.

Venders who, by specious representations as to worthless articles for the teeth, induce the unsuspecting to use them fruitlessly or with positive injury to the enamel, should be punished. Buy Sozodont only, escape their snares and beautify the teeth.

Visit the Battle of Atlanta to-day. Open from

Summer Land.

First-class round-trip and second-class oneway excursions to California will leave St. Louis every Tuesday during the season via Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain routes. Through Pullman sleepers and best accommodations in every respect. For particulars address COKE ALEXANDER.

District Passenger Agent, No. 7 Jackson place, Indianapolis

Catarrhal Dangers.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of

relief or cure. Sanford's Radical Cure meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, eco-

nomical and never-failing. Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and

one Improved Inhaler. all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for \$1.00. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

HOW MY BACK ACHES! Back Ache, Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. New, original, instantaneous and infallible. The most perfect antidote to pair, inflammation, weakness, ever compounded. at all druggists, 25 cents; five for \$1; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston,

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

TO-NIGHT and rest of week, Matinee Saturday,



The original company-car-load of scenery. Regular prices. Get seats in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MISS ROSINA

Thursday, Dec. 27, three nights only, and Saturday



In the following attractive comedy repertoire-three separate pieces'at cach performance:

Thursday "MY MILLINER'S BILL" (His 'Art is True to Poll.)
"THE ROUGH DIAMOND." Saturday Friday "A GAME OF CARDS." "THE CIRCUS RIDER."
"PANTOMIME REHEARSAL." and Saturday Matinee



